FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Lively Revival in Erie Shares, with an Advance to 67.

A Game of "Braw" in which Drew is Brawn Upon for Another Half Million.

TWO MILLIONS NOW IN THE "POT."

The "Bear" Cliques Bestirring Themselves.

A Raid Upon the Money Market and a Merciless "Squeeze."

One Hundred and Thirty-five Per Cent Per Annum Paid for Loans.

Closes Strong. Gold Down-Governments Up-

The Stock Market Stands It and

The Panama Railroad Election Carried

by the Pacific Mail Party.

State Bonds Dull.

MONDAY, April 1-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was steady. The cotton market was unchanged and less active.

THE PUBLIC DEET.

March 81 shows a reduction of \$15,400,000. THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR APRIL. The Treasury programme of gold sales and bond

purchases for the month of April is on	lemny m
hounced as follows:-	
Bond Purchases.	
Wednesday, April 8	.\$1,000,00
Wednesday, April 10	. 1.000,00
Wednesday, April 17	. 1,000,00
Wednesday, April 24	1,000,00
Total Gold sales.	
Thursday, April 4	
Thursday, April 11	
Thursday, April 18	1,000,00
Thursday, April 25	1,000,00
Total	\$4,000,00
A "SQUEEZE" IN MONEY.	

The natural scarcity of money just at this time when the banks are called upon to meet a heavy demand from the country banks in connection with the "April settlements" was aggravated to-day by the interposition of artificial aid, the chone operators at the Stock Exchange having freely sold on the recent rise in prices, and naturally desiring, therefore, to buy their stocks back at lower prices, For the stocks which they had possession of a few weeks since they now hold the money equivalent, and as the advanced stage of prices for stocks generally makes an unusual demand for money outside of the other influences referred to, it is easy to understand that in a market bide-bound, so to speak, by these several causes, speculative manipulation can be readily employed to precipitate positive stringency. The very lowest rate was 7 per cent even on pledge of government collaterals, borrowers on these securities paying as frequently 7 per cent coin. On stocks the rate was 7 per cent, with the addition of commissions, varying from 1-32 to 5-16, the nighest extreme having been 36 per cent, or at the rate of 135 per cent per annum. This was an exceptional figure, of course, but it was bid for a moment during the excited inquiry for money in the street just after three o'clock, but the per cent was a common rate and the closing one. So difficult did borrowers find it to get money that accounts were generally delayed, and those made up by the usual

hour were the exception. Commercial paper was neglected, and rates for

Foreign exchange was quoted as before, but the market closed dud and heavy on the basis of 102% for prime bankers' sixty day storing and 110 for sight buils.

Gold was dull and very steady at 110 a 110%, until after three o'clock, when it was offered at 110, and eventually sold at 109%, closing with that price bid, the offering being at the next sixteenth. The decline was due to the apprehension that the carrying rates to-morrow will fully count to-day's fluctuation in the price of gold. The Treasury programme had no perceptible influence on the market, which, as said, was steady until after the intense stringency in money. The Sub-Treasury paid out \$875,000 in redemption of the called bonds of 1862. The course of the gold market is shown in the table:-...... 11014 2 Г. М.....

11 A. M 110 3 P. M 110
12 M 110% 2:55 P. M 100%
I P. M 110% 4 P. M 110
1:45 P. M 110 6:80 P. M 1003 a 110
In the gold loan market the rates ranged from
8 to 6 per cent for carrying. The operations of the
Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-
Gold cleared
Gold balances 1,251,686
Currency palances 1,380,678
THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.
The imports of specie at this port during the
past week and since the beginning of the year have

Total for the week. \$25,565 Previously reported. 535,210 Total since January 1, 1872..... \$500,805

Same time 1871. \$2.777,007
Same time 1870. 5,815,984
Same time 1860. 4,074,055
Same time 1868. 1,790,025

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong throughout the

day, in face of the decline in gold and activity in money, the secret of its firmness being the presence in the market of large orders to buy for investors and capitalists, who usually transfer their means to these securities during the dulness low interest rates of the summer months. The following were the closing quoshowing improvement all around:-States currency sixes, 115% a 115%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114% a 115; do. do. coupon, 115% a 116; do., five-twenties (ex int.), registered, May and November, 109 a 1094; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 11234 a 11234; do. do., 1868, do. do., 11234 a 11234; do. do., 1865, do. do., 11234 a 113; do. do., 1867, regletered, January and July, 1127 a 113%; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 1111% a 111%; do. do., 1867, do., do., 113 a 112%; do. do., 1668, do., do., 113 a 118%; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 110 a 110%; do. do. do., coupon, 110 a 110%; do. ten-forties, registered, 108 a 108%; do.

do., coupon, 108% a 108%.

THE NATIONAL DONNER.	
The following were the bids for th	e railroad
bonds:-	
New York Con Ca. 1882. 8454 Mor & Heser lat	M 10416
New York Cen G's, 1860 92 Mor & Essan Ed	m 18 4
Erie Te. ed m. Wa 1932 Clev & Tol e fa-	
Erie ra, 61 m, 18 97 New Jer Cent I	nt in, B. 10436
Let fork Cen 6's, 188 24 Mor & Esser 18 1	Sd m . x 9434
Long Dock bonds bass Cler & Pitte opn	# f 1016
Bull. N. Y. & E. 181 to the dist.	III 28
The state of the control of the A Place 4th	10 E616
Mariem lat m. 7's 100-2 20 00 Mit 2 1	
Harlem lat m con af the hard Ah Inson	
Mich SANIst 7 pe 104 Bee A	W. COD 80
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo. 10M Peninsular in a	con so
Daton Part offe valle Mile St	40 AUT THE BASE !
The Page tree 107a	5 in 8's 10716
AR AT II Sd m. pref 88 Mar & Cln lat	10 Mar 1114 1 20 74
Allon & T H Ed to loc by Chic & Mil lat :	m.,,,,,,,,
Chi & N W & f 100 Joi & Chic 1st	m196

COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTS. The following shows the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending March 30 and since the beginning of the year:-

\$2,207,507 7,434,487 Dry goods..... \$2,539,455 Geg. merch'dise. 4,181,605 Total for week. \$6,721,060 \$11,930,286 Prev. reported. 61,212,856 81,271,885 \$9,641,944 Since Jan. 1... \$67,933,916 \$93,202,171 \$99,707, 452 OUR FOREIGN TRADE POR 1871.

According to the figures of the Bureau of Statisties at Washington the imports of foreign goods during the year 1871 exceeded the exports by, in round numbers, \$110,000,000. To pay this we exported only \$60,000,000 of specie, leaving a deficit of \$50,000,000, how little or much of which was settled with government bonds and railway securities is a problem not susceptible of immediate solution. The most curious feature is that in December, 1871, despite an adverse foreign trade for the twelve months of \$110,000,000, gold was 3 per cent lower, at 108%, than in December, 1870.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL. The Southern State bonds were dull and, toward the close, heavy, but the changes were not of The State of Virginia commenced to-day the payment of two per cent on the consols and two per cent on two-thirds of the old unfunded gebt. The rollowing were the closing prices:-Tennessee, ex coupon, 66% a 67; do. new, 66% a 67; Virginia, ex coupon, 54 a 58; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 58% a 60; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 17 a 17%; Georgia sixes, 74 a 78; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 37% a 38; do., new, 20 a 22; do., special tax, 15 a 16; Missouri sixes, 65; a 96; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 59 a 62; do., levee sixes, 61 a 63; do., do. eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 58 a 62; do. eights, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 54; do., new, January and July, 3834 a 39; do., do., April and October, 36 a 88; Arkansas sixes, funded, 53

STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE. While the stock market was in general strong it displayed more irregularity in prices and a less cohesive movement, but the changes one way and the other were such that taking an average of one stock with another the level of Saturday's market was just about maintained. Erie is excluded from this general remark, the dealings in that specialty having been again revived, either by private advices from Enrope, which were not revealed to the street, or by a sudden scurry among the "shorts" to cover, on learning that the venerable Mr. Daniel Drew had been called upon to deposit an additional ten per cent in the Trust Company as a guarantee for the fulfilment of his contract to deliver 50,000 shares at 65 during the current year. It will be remembered that he had already given earnest to the extent of ten per cent when the stock was 57. The other parties to the speculation (or investment) were therefore fully ustified in asking a further deposit on the rise in the stock to-day to 65, making a total of two millions now in the Trust Company. The first sales of Erie were at 62%, and those at the close 66% a 67. Buyers and sellers were very quiet over this rise in the price, and the street wondered exceedingly at the course, for the reason that the cable was stlent. London making it a close holiday, and Amsterdam being wholly absorbed with the Mynneer Koopmanschoepf's latest ventures in Union Pacific. stringency in movey and the exaction of 14 a 34 per cent for the use of funds over night made a furry and produced a temporary decline, but the market soon got over the disturbance and recovered its equanimity with the closing buoyancy of Eric.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

	prices of the principal stocks during the	lay:-	
	. Highest.	Low	
	New York Central 1011/2	0.334	1003
	New York Central scrip 94%		94
	Erie 67		623
	Erie preferred 83%		82
	Reading 115%	70007	1153
	Lake Shore 98%		973
	Wanash 79%		73;
	Northwestern 85		83
	Northwestern preferred 97%		963
	Rock Island		117
	St. Paul 61%	PERHI	64
ı	St. Paul preferred 82%		83
	Ohio and Mississippi 51%		51
	Union Pacific 42		405
	Hannibal and St. Joseph 47		403
	Western Union Telegraph 74%		73 9
	Pacific Mail 61%		64
	In the printed sales below the prices of	New	Jer
		ON DIVINITIONS	

sey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are ex the recent dividends of 214 per cent. THE PANAMA RAILROAD ELECTION.

Company to-day the election resulted in a triumph for the Pacific Mail interest. The following ticket 1930 was elected by 35,794 votes against 30,711:—
W. H. Aspinwail, Daniel Hoadley, Francis Skiddy,

H. H. Baxter, Henry Clews, J. D. Smith, Alex. Matthewson, F. Billings, F. W. G. Bellows, L. S. Stockwell, A. B. Stockwell, G. L. Kingsland and J.

The following report, announcing a dividend of Ave per cent, was read:—
To the Stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company:—
The directors take pleasure in reporting that the net carre-

ings of the road since the last dividend was deels ary 1, 1871), here been as follows:— For the year ending January 1, 1872.— For the quarter ending April 1, 1872.—	red (Jan 1945 em	
Total. Out of these carnings a dividend of five per cer declared, psyable April 8. The dash assets of the company amount to		
From which de not- Dividence, payable April 8		٠

١	Due government of Colombia for sub-	100,000 00		
ı	sidies	105,000 00	665,000	00
-	Total In addition the company own two steam Central American trade, with steam tu	sers in the	227,023	00
1	&c., in Panama, worth, at a moderate a	aluation 3	900,000	00
	islands in the bay of Panana, cost	100 /2/01 5	73,600	00
	Vacant lands on the isthmus, about 890, of uncertain value.	a substitution of		
	The road is in good order and fully econgratulate the stockholders on the	nipped. 7	he dire	ot-
1	business and prospects of the company.	From the	estiman!	10.00
1	of the overland railroad our receipts do the latter part of 1870 and commencemen	ined rapi	dly, un	til
P	were barely sufficient to cover the	working	expens	es,

the latter part of 1870 and commencement of 1871, when they were barrier sufficient to corre the working expenses, subsidy and interest. The loss was almost entirely on the California branch of our buriness. There was a moderate loss caused by the opening of the Magelian line, which was aword earliered by again in the Centural American trace. To meet the loss on California business referred to, special elicoris were made to divert shipments from aniling vegets, especially from England and the Continent, going around cape Horn, reduced tariffs of through rates were adopted and new agents appointed. As a result our receipts have creaturally increased, so that the first three months of 1872 smount in gross to \$427.188, against \$271,030 for the corresponding menths of 1871, and this without any very great located by the warry of California goods to the lathmus control of the fall of the control of the fall of the fall of 1870, by the arrangement of lavorable had not the China trace, which was becoming increased by the warry of the fall of 1870, by the arrangement of lavorable had not the China trace, which was becoming increased by the warry of the fall of 1870, by the arrangement of lavorable had not the China trace, which was becoming increased by the warry of the fall of 1870, by the arrangement of lavorable had not the China trace, which was becoming increased by the Horn runte there is sill a write field for connecting lines running to the Isthmus ports than ever before. They comprise the following:

North German Lloyd, from Bremen, one steamer cach month.

Hamburg-American Company, from Hamburg, one steamer each month.

Compagnio Generale Transatlantique, from St. Nazaire,
two steamers each month.

Eoral Mail Company, from Southampton, two steamers
each month. west ludies and Pacific Company, from Liverpool, two

real rates and Facility Company, from New York, two steamers each moths.

Facility Mail Steamskip Company, from New York, two steamers each moths.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, four steamers each month.

Compaging Generale Transatiantique, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, one steamers each mouth.

Central American ports, three steamers each mouth; parts of the year, four. Orther year, four.

Pacific Mail Reamship Company, from San Francisco, two steamers each morth.

Eome of the lines propose adding to their service during the complay year.

To encourage emigration to Catifornia and other ports on the Facile 16th transfer of the service during the company of the period to the facility of the service during the period to the facility of the service service and period to the facility of the period and other ports on the Facile 16th transfer the facility of the period and the facility of the period in Maxican States north of Gustamaia, the Mexicin government having granted the company a favorable contract, with facility of #800,800 per anatum. During the post winter the frances of the sinking fund have part out of their fund being fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund have part out of their funders and the second of the sinking fund the second of the sinking fund the second of the sinking funders and the year, four, he Mail Steamship Company, from San Francisco, two

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOOK EXCHANGE. Monday, April 1-10:15 A. M.

10 to 10:30 A. M. 10 to 10:30 A. |
200 shs LS & MS scrip.
2500 Union Pac RR.
1990 do |
1500 do |
1500 do |
500 30 Chi & N W pref ... 83 500 Mil & St Paul RR.... 500 b
203 do
203 do
204 do
400 do
514 100 ch & R I R
400 do
524 700 ro, Wab & W.
65 200 do
65 500 Bost, H & Krie..... 500 MI & St Paul ER.

1400 do b3

200 do b3

2100 do b3

2100 do b4

200 Erie RR.

400 do 600

500 do 500

500 do 500

200 LS & M S ER scrip

First Board-10:30 A. W. 18 Board—10:39 A.

200 sha Erie RR.

200 do.

400 do.

400 do.

500 do.

500 do.

500 do.

500 do.

1100 do.

200 do.

1100 do.

200 do.

120 do.

13 Erie Rit pref.

55 do. School from 5 one 100 Ma Coal Co... 700 Con Coal G Md. 18 D & Had C Co... 400 Quick Mn Co pr... 100 Quick M Co...

500 Cley & P RR gtd. 500 do......b 200 do.......b 10000 N YO & H RR cts.

100 ahs Erie RR be,e

12:15 and 2:15 P. M. 19:30 to 1 P. M. | 200 Pac M SS Co. | 64\(\) | 200 | do | | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\) | \$\] | \$\) | \$\] | \$\) | \$\] | \$\) | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\] | \$\]

CO 4112 200 O c Miss RR. CO 4113 2000 do 05 CO 4114 200 do 05 CO 4114 200 do 05 CO 4114 1100 C, C & I O RR. Second Board-1 P. M.

CLOSING PRICES-5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union 74% a 74% N'western of 66% a 96% Facilité Mail. 64% a 46% Rock Island 117% a 117% N' Cen con. 10% a 10% Et Paul. 64% a 64% a

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Moderately Active and Firmer-Receipts at the Ports, 7,271 Bules-Corn Firmer-Oats Ensier-Pork Firm-Lard

Easy-Whiskey Firmer.

Monday, April 1-6P. M. MONDAY, April 1-6 P. M. a moderate fuquiry and a liftle tester feeling, but as yet prices are unchanged. We quote: Cargoes Rio ordinary, 1426, a 15c. f do fair, 155c. a 15c. f do good, 15c. a 16 c. f do.

Family
St. Louis low extra
St. Louis straight extra
St. Louis scholes double extra
St. Louis choice family Rye flour
Southern No. 2
Southern superfine
Southern superfine

ing, Sac a care to choose the control of the contro Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 814c. a 94c. Manila... Superior and eatra superior, 74c. a 84c.; exceep do, 9c. a 10c. STRABEN remained dult. There was no inquiry, and prices were entirely nominal.

TALLOW was in fair demand and firmer. The sales were about \$20,00 lbs., at \$56c. a 9c. for country and choice city. about 2:0, 00 lbs., at 830, a 90, for county
The latter is scarce.
WHISKEY.—Receipts 508 bbls. The market was quiet, but
firmer; sales 250 bbls. at 873/c. a 850.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Galveston, April 1, 1872.

Cotton quiet but firm; good ordinary, 20 a 2033. Net receipts, 46 baies. Exports—Fo Great Britain, 4,420 baies; to the Continent, 2,788 as as; consumes, 749 baies. Sales, 300 baies. Stock, 24,837.

New Orlhans, April 1, 1872.

Cotton strong; middlings, 22)d. Net receipts, 5,666 baies; gross, 3,61. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,837 ordes; to Havre, 2,618; coesswase, 514. Sales, 4,500. Stock, 146,281. Cotton quiet and easy: middlings, 21a, 224. Net receipts, 844 bales. Sales, 850, 15,000.

Cetton quiet; middlings, 213,c. a 22c. Net receipts, 334 bales. Experts—To Spain, 75 bales; constwice, 659 bales. Sales, 100 bales. Stock, 10,340. Experts. To Spann, 75 bales; constwise, 609 bales. Sales, 100 bales. Stock, 20,340.

Flour—Extra spring quiet at 85 n 87. Wheat dull but firm; sales of No. 2 spring at 81 20% a 81 249. Corn quiet and strong; sales No. 2 mixed at 35c. a 35kg. Corn quiet and strong; sales of No. 2 at 55kg. a 35kg. No casis firm and standy; sales of No. 2 at 55kg. a 35kg. Rye casier at 85c. a 76c. for No. 3. Barier—No. 2 spring more netire at 50c. a 76c. for No. 3. Barier—No. 2 spring more netire at 50c. a 76c. for Shoulders, 55kg. a 5kg. a 5kg. for shoulders, 55kg. a 5kg. a 5kg. for shoulders, 55kg. a 5kg. a 5kg. for shoulders, 5kg. a 5kg. for shoulders, 55kg. a 5kg. for shoulders, 5kg. a 5kg. for shoulders,

THE COURTS.

Opening of the Term of the United States Circuit Court-A Heavy Calendar-The Jumel Estate Care - The Stemmler-McGuire Controversy-The Bouard Will Suit-General Sessions-Charge of Judge Bedford.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Opening of the April Term-A Heavy Calendar-Great Increase of Business.

Festerday, at cleven o'clock, Judge Woodruff opened the April term in the presence of the largest array of counsel we have ever seen assembled in this Court. There are 400 jury cases on the calendar, fifty equity suits, twelve causes for argu-ment, thirty or forly appeals in Admiralty, and six petitions of review in Eankruptsy—altogether about five hundred cases. His Honor called the calendar, and this duty occupied him more than two hours. He set down days for the trials of suits.

The Jamel Letnie Case.
The case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase is on the calendar again. When it was reached Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, counsel for Bowen, said he wished to put the case down for trial on such day as the Court could fix. The Judge as-sented. It will be remembered that the first trial of this cause, which lasted eight weeks, did not result in a verdict, the jury having disagreed. Heavy Fines Upon Abrent Jarors.

Zophar Mills, Herman C. Van Post and Frank Work were fined \$250 each for non-attendance as petit jurors.
The Court adjourned till this morning.

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM.

The Yorkville District Court Controversy. Stemmler vs. McGuire.-This case, after repeated adjournments, by motion on application of plainthis counsel, was set down peremptorily for yester-day. It is a sequence trial to the Murray-Coulter case, which resulted in favor of the defendant, the present Police Justice. Originally the present case should have first come up in order, but it was deemed that Murray had a better case against

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS

Decisions By Judge Cardozo.

George White vs. Fannie B. White.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Jessie Solomon vs. Thomas Solomon.—Proof of service and of default wanted.

Westerveit vs. Westerveit et al.—Judgment granted, &c.

By Judge Rarrett

Rice vs. Lawrence.—Motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Ely vs. Barnett.—Motion to discharge. Order denied. Defendant ordered to attend and be examined at adjourned day.

William A. Coleman vs. Fannie E. Coleman.—Divorce granted plaintiff.

Richardson vs. Davison.—Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction. See memorandum.

SURTOGATE'S COURT.

The Bouard Will Case-Claims for the Dumb Animals-Arguments for the Heirs.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The Bonard will case, now somewhat famous in its way, came up again yesterday morning before Surrogate Hutchings. There was, as usual, a regiment of lawyers in attendance and a fair attendance of interested auditors. Lewis Bonard, it will be re-membered, left by one will the bulk of his property, and by a later will all his property with the exception of a few legacies, to Honry Serva, for the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals. There is, of course, a dispute as to which will is valid, while the heirs claim that neither is valid. Mr. Berzh is unkined to support the first will, while Mr. Campbeit, his coexceutor in the last will, supports the latter.

deceased.

When the case was called a considerable amount

Surrogate Huchings decided to allow certain interrogatories in relation to the mental condition of the deceased.

Mr. Campoell then reluctantly appeared on the fishing and, in reply to Mr. Condert, stated that he was present at Air. Bonard's deathned. He seemed to be in good spirits and very rathenal, and appeared very glad to see him.

Air. Gerry—Ob. yes; he was very glad to see you, so ne we all—all glad it see you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Coudert then desired to put Mr. J. G. Boyd on the stand to prove that the wording of certain portions of the will were put into Mr. Bonard's mouth by Mr. Boyd himself. The clause he referred to set forth that deceased considered Mr. Henry Bergh one of the finest men he ever knew, and a man of the most noble character for the interest he took in the dumb animal, and, therefore, he left him the property.

erty.

Mr. Boyd, restlag on his privilege as counsel, declined to be examined.

Mr. Coudert said he did not desire to ask any questions that would interiere with Mr. Boyd's

questions that would interiere with Mr. Boyd's privileges.

Mr. Boyd finally consented to be examined, and in reply to Mr. Coudert stated that he did not supply those words for the deceased, but that Ar. Bonard had made use of them on his deathbed.

This concluded the case for the heirs, and the trial was adjourned till the 22d inst, when Mr. Forter will address the Court on benait of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge. Opening of the April Term-Discharge of the Grand Jury-Remarks of Judge Redford Respecting the Immense Amount of Busi-ness Transacted in the March Term-A Number of Minor Cases Disposed of by the Court and Jury.

The April term of this Court commenced yesterday

morning, His Honor City Judge Bedford presiding. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan appeared to prosecute for the people. The first business in order was the calling of the Grand Jury panel by the Clerk, after which His Honor addressed them as

follows:—

I learn from my clerk that there are thirty-five gentlemen appearing here as grand jurors. I find it truly gratifying to be able to teil you, gentlemen, summoned as grand jurors, that I learn from the District Actorney that, owing to the immense amount of business disposed of by my colleague, the Recorder, during the March term which closed on Saturday last, there will not be sufficient business to justify the session of the grand juries during the April term of this Court. I also learn that the Oyer and Terminer Grand jury will remain in session for some days yet. Under these circumstances it becomes my plain duty to discharge you from further attendance, in order to safve the city the expessencessarily incurred by the session of an extra Grand Jury.

Thus it will be seen that the criminal authorities

Thus it will be seen that the criminal authorities mean to transact the public business with as little

Thus it will be seen that the criminal authorities mean to transact the public business with as little expense to the county as is consistent with its emcient performance.

The Grand Jury have found a large number of indictments against prisoners now awaiting trial, which, with the additional bills they will find while they remain in session, will furnish this Court with business during the whole of the present month.

Charles Brown and Henry Farker were convicted of an attempt at ourglary in the third degree. They were caught concealed in a closet of the Premises 44 West Broadway, and the charge was that they were there with the intention of stealing \$4,000 worth of sikes and \$5,009 worth of fans from the store of Smith & Lawrence. When arrested burglars' implements, matches and a large bag were found with them; but fortunately they were intercepted before any property was stolen. His Honor imposed the highest penalty the law allowed, watch was two years and six months each in the State Prison.

William Curley, charged with cutting John R. Shay, on the 4th of December, in the face with a knife, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

James W. Scott, a colored boy, indicted for stealing a coat valued at \$35, the property of George Purris, was convicted of petty larceny.

Michael Moriarty pleaded guilty to the same grade of their, the allegation being that on the 14th of March he stole \$50 from Jeremian Bresnehan.

These prisoners were each sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Charles Calmer pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the enarge being that on the Sto of Solomon McLaughlin, in Histh street, with intent to steal. It was shown that the accused wont in there to sleep, and the Judge suspended judgment.

Acquittals.

Caieb Thompson, charged with stealing a diamond ring, worth \$75, from kitty Anderson, on the 6th of January, was acquitted, the testimony developing the fact that it was another boy who stole it and gave it to Thompson to pawn.

Frederick Earle was found not guilty of a charge of grand larceny preferred by Daniel Butler, who went into a drawing saloon in which Earle was barkeeper, and while there lost his watch in pinying dice for drinks. He charged the accused with conspiring to rob him, but there was no evidence to sustain the charge.

Gertrude Resse, a domestic in the employ of August Seligman, 313 West Forty-eighth street, was also acquired of a charge preferred against her of stealing a gold watch and a gold-headed cane.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Held by Judge STREMS COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Barnard.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 135, 161, 105, 166, 107, 108, 100, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 188, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 154, 155, 155, 159, 160, 163, SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, April 3.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Wednesday, April 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 160, R. C. 156, 1289, 1143, 1059, 1237, 821, 1227, 1491, 1015, 803, 159, 251, 383, 411 j., 803, 957, 1021, 1025 j., 1639. Part 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. R. C. 66 j., 466, 24, R. C. 242 j., 170, 494, 496, 498, 500, 504, 503, 508, 510, 512, 516, 629, 522, 624.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1497, 783, 1669, 1753, 1759, 299, 789, 1843, 1833, 1671, 465, 1087, 815, 1181. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1736, 540, 93, 1046, 1218, 88, 866, 610, 1246, 1782, 209, 574, 1814, 1340, 160.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Gurtis.—Parts open and calendar cached at ten A. M.—Nos. 7909, 8182, 8244, 9119, 7120, 7319, 8293, 8304, 8395, 8269, 8397. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 8340, 8234, 8134, 8134, 8136, 8379, 8893, 8304, 8395, 8299, 8397. Part 2—Held by Judge Cyalding.—Nos. 8713, 9070, 913, 9140, 7151, 8164, 8619, 8816, 8837, 8040, 9227, 9230, 9230, 9240, 9242.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge C. P. Daly.—Nos. 105544, by order 1829, 1409, 1416, 1394, 1298, 1359, 312, 1097, 1447, 1449, 1653, 1670, 1671, 1672. Part 2—Held by Judge C. P. Daly.—Nos. 16544, by order 1829, 1409, 1416, 1394, 1298, 1359, 312, 1097, 1447, 1449, 1663, 1670, 1671, 1672. Part 2—Held by Judge J. F. Dally—Court opens eleven A. M.—Nos. 1417, 1319, 1426, 1446, 1495, 1573, 1674, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1698

THE BATTLE OF ZACATECAS.

Details of the Bloodiest Encounter of the Mexican Civil War.

The Terrible Fire on Rocha's Advance-The Assault on the Revolutionists-Two Thousand Dead and Wounded-Rocha Shooting His Prisoners.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13, 1872. As your correspondent has indicated in several of his recent letters, the evidences of the weakness and want of capability of the rebel leaders have day by day been becoming more and more numerous, and he has now to record the accumulated and probable fatal results of their combined follies. As the date of my last letter General Rocha, at the head of the government forces, was pursuing the Zacatecas. On the 3d of March his march was suddenly interrupted by a terrible fire upon Rocha's advance guard, which consisted of cavalry, under command of General Corelia. This took place about ne league from Zacatecas, where a stand had been made by the rebels, who desired to take advantage of the naturally fortified position, as presented by the three hills known as Bolsa, Bufa and Grillo, The former was held by Pedro Martinez, Lain Larrailaga and others; the second by Trevino, Donate Guerro, Marange and others, and the latter by Garcia de la Cadena, Doctor Martinez and others, It was evident that

THE HOUR OF A DECISIVE BATTLE had come, and the contending forces were to make the herculcan struggle to conquer. The number of the government forces reached about ten thousand, while that of the rebels was about seven thousand five hundred. Rocha was compelled to halt in order to make a reconnoisance of the posttion and give the corresponding orders for the attack. As the ground was exceedingly broken cavairy were entirely uscless, except to prevent the turning of flanks, for which reason the contest was to be one of infantry and artiflery almost entirely, with the odds apparently in favor of the rebels, as they occupied the heights, and on the mountain called Bula possessed earthworks, upon which a considerable heavy artillery was mounted. Notwithstanding all these circumstances evidently favoring the rebels. Rocha moved up his infantre in line of battle to the very foot of Bufa under the partial protection of his artillery, and then prepared to make an assault. moment the line was to columns, one of which, moving to the right, was under command of Fuero; another to the left, under that of a subaltern officer, and the third or centre was under General Rocha himself, and which contained troops of his special choice.

The resistance of the robel infantry and artillery was directed against the centre columns, the two flanking columns being looked after by the cavalry. The first advance of Rocha's infantry in the assault

was fully met by the rebels and driven back. At this moment it appeared that Rocha must be de. feated, but the rear guard, consisting of the Tenth and Fifteenth infantry, having been ordered to the front, a general rout was prevented.

The command to assault having been renewed, and Colonel Fuero having unexpectedly been able to double the enemy's left position and reach the neights, the rebels became demoralized and began to retreat, leaving the field to the government forces. This took place about dusk and after a hard fight of about five hours.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED on both sides in the engagement were about two thousand. The infantry and artillerymen which fell into the hands of Rocha are said to have belonged to the forces of General Kerl, and had previously been captured by Martinez, and incorporated with his own forces at the time of the former defeat of Neri, six weeks ago. Nothing is known of the military executions by Rocha, which naturally followed his victory. The public have called for his list, but have not obtained it. It is known that some of the principal rebel leaders fell into his hands, and yet it is argued, from his general reputation on this

point, that he must have SHOT A FEW HUNDRED CAPTURED PRISONERS. The rebels on rettring changed their tactics, and dividing their forces, one portion have moved in the direction of Montere/, another towards Durango and a third, under Garcia de la Cadena, towards the canyon of Juckipeia. They are being pursued-one by a column under Rocha, another by a column under Corella and the taird by General Sanchez

Ochoa. The rebels have clearly lost all courage, and intend either to abandon the contest or carry on a general warfare during the rainy season, with view to destroying the agricultural products of the country, thus striking a blow at the resources of the

government. .
It is most probable, however, that the revolutio has received its final blow, and after the predators bands shall be disposed of that we shall enjoy another period of peace. What a blessing to Mexi-

If such peace could be permanent!

The following is the text of the telegram sent by General Rocha from Zacatecas, March 10, to General Mejia, announcing his victory over the revolutionists in the battle of Zacatecas, otherwise called

lutionists in the battle of Zacatecss, otherwise called the battle of La Bufa:—

CITIZEN MINISTER OF WAR—The detailed account of the battle of Zacatecas I send to-day by extraordinary. In order that you may form some idea of it before it arrives I will state the enemy had ever nine thousand men, all their leaders being present. I attacked them with 5,000 men. They lost 700 men in killed, more than one thousand prisoners and 6,000 fugitives. The leaders escaped with small detachments. All being summed up do not amount to 2,000 soldiers.

We took from them thirteen pieces of artillery, two flags, many wagons londed with ammunition and a great many arms and uniforms.

We had 400 killed and wounded; of the latter more than three hundred are in the hospital.

The battle concluded just at night. This circumstance and the broken hature of the ground made a pursuit by our cavalry useless.

S. ROCHA.

DUICH HEINRICH.

Application for Stay of Proceedings-Refusal to Interfere at Present-Counsel Does Not Give It Up #o. In accordance with the prevalent modern pro-

gramme of applying for stay of preceedings in cases of convictions of noted criminals so as to defeat, in possible, the ends of justice, an application was made yesterday before Judge Brady, setting in Supreme Court Chambers, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Dutch Heinrich alias Henry Neumann, convicted of stealing bonds on Saturday in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced for ten

convicted of stealing bonds on Saturday in the Court of General Sessions and sentenced for ten years to State Prison.

Mr. William F. Howe in making the application urged that the refusal of Recorder Hackett to permit Heinrich to testify in his own behalf, although previously convicted of felony and having served at term in State Prison, was in violation of the statute. He pressed this point with his usual eloquent zeal, and insisted that while the statute in question made no such restriction the rule of common law had no application whatever to the case.

District Attorney Garvin claimed that the application was irregular, and dwelt on the fact of the growing alarming frequency of this class of applications. He stated that recenity two applications of this kind had been made without any notices being served upon him. After a man had been fairly and impartially tried and convicted that should be the end of it. Such applications only emanated from a desire and purpose to block the wheels of instice and save criminals from the punishment their crimes merited.

Judge Brady asked if a regular bill of exceptions could not be prepared in the case and the same be submitted at the time of applying for arrest of judgment.

Mr. Howe replied that while the bill of exceptions out nit term of imprisonment in State Prison.

The District Attorney said that the regular course of procedure would be to make the application before the Court before which the prisoner was tried.

Mr. Howe had no objection to taking this course, and asked if it would be satisfactory. He would do so if His Honor wished.

and asked it would be satisfactory. He would so if this Bonor wished.

Judge Brady said if he would obtain a certificate from Recorder Hackett that he had made the application before him and the same had been refused, that he would then consider the question brought before him. At present there was nothing before him.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, April 1, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeais day calendar for April 2:- Nos. 113. 101. 101. 105. 6, 7, 211, 34. 212. 213.